

SOME PLANTS OF TIVERTON, RHODE ISLAND.

MYRA M. SAMPSON.

IN the months of July and August, 1907, I collected specimens in the southeastern part of Rhode Island on the east bank of the Seaconnet River. This part of the state is isolated from the remainder by the above mentioned arm of Narragansett Bay and is thus more closely associated, in its flora, with the adjoining portions of Massachusetts. The particular areas from which collections were made, midway between Seaconnet Point and Stone Bridge, are known as Fogland and Punkatest Neck. The topography along the coast varies considerably. In some places there are high rocky banks, and in others low sandy and marshy areas. Inland there are meadows and swampy ground.

I have recently studied and arranged this material under the direction of Professor J. Franklin Collins who has verified all determinations. Most of the species have already been recorded as occurring in similar situations in other parts of the state, but there are several which appear as yet unrecorded or recorded from one or two special stations only.

Following is the list of species which are of the most interest. The nomenclature, unless otherwise noted, is that of the sixth edition of Gray's Manual.

Rumex Patientia L. Very common along the roadsides, on the river bank, and in waste places.

Amarantus chlorostachys Willd. Few specimens in salt marshes.

Iris prismatica Pursh. Very common in swampy areas within twenty-five yards of the river bank.

Rosa blanda Ait. Very common in swampy land with the preceding.

Triglochin maritimum L. Few specimens near the high tide mark, and in salt marshes.

So far as the writer can ascertain the preceding species have not been reported from Rhode Island, while the following have been recorded only from the stations mentioned in other parts of the state.

Reseda lutea L. Few specimens in cultivated areas within five yards of the river bank. Previously reported from Providence [Rhodora 1: 47].

Sysrinchium angustifolium Mill. Common in meadow land. Apparently common throughout the state. Reported from Providence [Rhodora 1:106].

Cerastium arvense L. Few specimens in cultivated areas. Reported from Cumberland and Providence [Plants of Rhode Island, J. L. Bennett, 1888].

Funkia ovata Spreng. Common in cultivated areas. Reported from Providence [Rhodora 1:47].

Sparganium americanum var. *androcladum* (Engelm.) Fernald & Eames [Rhodora 9:87]. Common in very swampy ground. Reported from Providence, Cranston, Warwick [Rhodora 1:105].

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE TYPE LOCALITY OF SPHAGNUM FAXONII.

HARLEY HARRIS BARTLETT.

THE March number of RHODORA contains a translation from Hedwigia of the original description of *Sphagnum Faxonii* Warnst. There only the following meagre information is given as to the origin of the type specimen: "Massachusetts, 16 Sept., 1891, leg. Faxon." Warnstorff has been so kind as to send me part of his type material in order that I might match it with more accurately labeled specimens in the duplicate collection of Faxon *Sphagna* at the Harvard Cryptogamic Herbarium, and thus gain accurate knowledge as to the type locality. Search for plants collected on 16 Sept., 1891, proved successful,—enough were found to prove beyond peradventure that on that date Mr. Faxon collected at Streeter Pond in Lisbon, New Hampshire. Furthermore, on that date he collected no peat moss more closely allied to *Sphagnum cuspidatum* (the nearest affinity of *Sphagnum Faxonii* is with this species) than *Sphagnum recurvum* var. *parvifolium*. It seems necessary to conclude, therefore, that both the locality and date given in Warnstorff's article are incorrect.

An examination of all the *Sphagnum cuspidatum* and allied species in the Faxon collection showed but one number which matched the type material of *Sphagnum Faxonii* sent by Warnstorff, namely no. 1049, collected at Sunken Heath, Mt. Desert Island, Maine, 29 June,